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## CZECEOSLOVAK MILITARY AND POLITICAL TRAINING

MILITARY TRAINING IN 1949 -- Rude Pravo, No 287, 9 Dec 48

The following classes will be called for training in 1949: (a) emlisted men in the reserve and enlisted reserve corrs of the draft classes 1938, 1940, 1945/1940, 1942, and 1945/1942 for 21 days; and (b) officers and technical sergeants in the reserve of the draft classes 1937, 1939, 1945/1939, 1941, 1945/1941, 1943, 1945/1943, and 1945 for 28 days.

Members of the reserve and the enlisted reserve corps who have important reasons may, in very exceptional cases, be permitted to perform their training at a particular time of year in spring or summer, according to their profession or occupation. Justified and confirmed applications must be submitted to the home recruiting okres headquarters by 15 January 1949 at the latest. It will not be possible to give on pideration to applications that are not sufficiently justified, nor to applications that are submitted late without cause.

TMMO possibly Secretary of the Ministry of Mational Defense?

ORRES SCHOOLS IN PRACTIC ERAJ -- Rude Pravo, No 282, 3 Dec 48

The Prague Eraj Commoil of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakie in establishing the exres political schools has proceeded on the assumption that they are an important means for raising the political and ideological level of officials. These schools also have the task of training lecturers for Communist elecation and for other Party actions seeking to raise the ideological level of the membership. They also prepare Party officials for higher kraj

The highest type of okres schools are the weekly boarding schools, where the euroliment varies from 20 to 50. Prague Kraj, however, has only eight permanent okres boarding schools, even with the new okres.

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In these there are okres political schools in Kladno, Kralupy, and Slany. The average number of pupils in these three schools is 25. It is the self-evident aim of the kraj that each okres have its own boarding school, and that each school comprise about 50 pupils. In addition to the permanent boarding schools mentioned above the okres of Prague Kraj also have at their disposal facilities for an all-day school in the kraj secretariat. Such a school is not a boarding school in the full sense of the word, for the pupils do not live there, as at other boarding schools. All of these schools have a permanent political director, and a majority of the pupils come from the kraj as a whole.

A second type of okres schools are the evening schools, whose organization is adapted to prevailing conditions. Each course consists of from 8-12 lectures. The lectures require 2 or 3 hours per day. There are two types of courses: one for all officials, and a specialized one for certain officials.

The okres schools in factories are organized in similar fashion, and have the same program. Their advantage is that they are adapted to the needs of the factory. The okres schools in the country are similarly organized; a majority of them, however, do not meet evenings but on Saturdays and Sunlays.

For the successful operation of the okres schools it is necessary above all to assure the proper selection of students. The question is whether they are commades who are capable of further development. No less important a task is the smooth operation of the school. The facilities must be sufficient for 50-70 pupils, and the school must have a permanent director. His task is to maintain administrative and scholastic discipline. His knowledge of the individual pupils will also help in the correct assignment of each pupil on completion of the school.

A further task is the assurance of good lecturers; this means that the school should be arranged in advance so that the lecturers do not have to be rounded up at the last minute.

In all, 3,528 pupils in 55 courses have been trained in okres boarding schools in Prague Kraj; it must be added that some okres organized extra boarding schools, especially during the summer months;  $^{20}$ ,591 students have been trained in 272 courses in evening schools. Both good and bad results appeared in the course of this work. The well-prepared schools with good directors gave the party many reliable officials and instructors. On the other hand, the poorly organized schools display only a numerical result, and have not strengthened the party personnel.

One of the most serious errors is the poor selection of pupils. Some vere selected for the schools who had the time for it, and not those who showed precase of further party work. Some schools were not sufficiently well organized; some were housed in tavorns instead of in suitable places; some had no director at all or an incompetent director; and in some the pupils were not trained for further work after their schooling. Poor organization was reflected in some instances in the poor or late selection of lecturers. Furthermore, discussion was not always adequate, and in some cases was completely absent.

Prague Kraj is to train 40,000 pupils in the okres schools before the kraj conference. This assignment assumes the perfect preparation of the schools in all repects, so that this high figure might represent 40,000 capable officials, devoted to the party, for the kraj conference.

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